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Mr. Noyes's book has few citations of sources and practically none sufficiently definite to enable the reader to follow them up.

The above criticisms are not serious. They do not prevent the reviewer from passing a very favorable judgment on the book as a popular narrative in contemporary war finance. As such it is the best general treatment of the finances of the European War, from the American point of view, that has yet appeared.

E. W. KEMMERER.

The New Map of Africa (1900-1916): a History of European Colonial Expansion and Colonial Diplomacy. By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D., F. R. Hist. S. (New York: The Century Company. 1916. Pp. xiv, 503.)

THIS work is an excellent study of the conditions and the economic and political progress in Africa during the past fifteen years. It contains descriptions of the British, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Belgian colonies. It includes an account of the development, both in the islands of Madagascar and Zanzibar, and in the independent states of Liberia and Abyssinia. And the volume is brought up to date by chapters on British Policy in Somaliland, "Egypt becomes a British Protectorate", the Conquest of the German Colonies, and African Problems for the Peace Conference. Unfortunately the impressive title of the book is misleading, for it fails to convey to the reader a clear description of its contents. If the work had been called "Africa To-day", it would have been more in keeping with the evident intent of the author, for he has given us an accurate and delightful description of the present situation and of development from 1904 to 1916 in the various African colonies and states. Mr. Gibbons has the newspaper correspondent's eye for the picturesque and the impressive. He is an accurate observer, and he writes graphically and forcefully. Moreover, he possesses an intimate knowledge of those parts of Northern Africa which he has visited personally during the past two years; and his accounts of colonial progress in all parts of the continent are accurate and illuminating. All those who desire to keep in touch with the march of events in Africa, will be grateful to Mr. Gibbons for this fascinating and masterly picture of the Dark Continent during the last decade.

To write successfully a "History of European Colonial Expansion and Colonial Diplomacy" in Africa, one should begin with a careful study of the events of the last quarter of the nineteenth century and tell the whole story with that attention to details which ensures adequate treatment both of the historical evolution of events and of the proper relation of the developments in one section of Africa to those in the other parts of the continent. In the present instance, the author lays too much emphasis on the period from 1900 to 1916. He is historically

misleading when he states (p. 131) that "The new map of Africa was made during the fifteen years preceding the present war". For the map of Africa, as it was at the beginning of the present world-conflict, was worked out very largely during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Some important details were added between 1900 and 1916; and others will be made in the treaty of peace. It can be said truthfully, however, that the period of greatest development in most of the European possessions in Africa was between 1900 and 1914. Also, the author has materially weakened the effect of his story by beginning it at the end, with a chapter on the present situation in the Sudan, and by a certain carelessness in the chronological arrangement of the chapters. For instance, he describes the present situation in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Boer War, and reconstruction in South Africa in chapters I. to III. and gives an account of the creation of the Congo State and the establishment of German Southwest Africa, which belong to an earlier period, in chapters VIII. and IX., though he brings his story up to date at the end of each of these chapters. Again, his chapter on the Sudan precedes those on Egypt by nineteen chapters, and the story of Rhodesia is removed an equal distance from the account of South African development, while German colonial activities are elaborated in chapters IX., XII., XV., and XXIV. Moreover, it is clearly impossible at this time to write intelligently and accurately of colonial diplomacy in Africa during 1900-1916, since a large portion of the diplomatic correspondence of European states concerning African questions during the last eight or ten years has not yet been published. The author is evidently conscious of this limitation, for he has given comparatively little space to colonial diplomacy, outside of Moroccan affairs, and throughout the volume he makes but few references to the diplomatic correspondence.

The "New Map of Africa" must of necessity remain undetermined till the treaty of peace is signed. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gibbons did not postpone the publication of his volume for a few years, till peace had been established and it was possible to tell a complete story. If he had done so, the last chapter of his book, on African Problems for the Peace Conference, might have been a valuable contribution on the work of the peace conference and on the completion of the map of Africa, instead of a brief summary of suggestions. Furthermore, the author has been compelled more than once, either to tell an incomplete story or to be content with insufficient data, since it was impossible at the time of writing to procure full information while events were still progressing. For instance, the chapter on the Conquest of the German Colonies could not be completed satisfactorily, because the subjugation of German East Africa was still in progress. Nor could a finishing touch be given to the chapter entitled Egypt becomes an English Protectorate, for no reference could be made to the failure of the administration of Sir Henry McMahon and the recent appointment of Sir Reginald Wingate

as governor-general. Nor could the author do justice to the British Dar Fur expedition of May, 1916, its successful conclusion, and the future relationship of this state to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Furthermore, the value of the book would have been greatly enhanced, if the author had included in several of the chapters a complete account of the subject under discussion. For instance, chapter XXII, on the South African Union contains no summary of the various steps in the formation of the Union and but one date—that of the proclamation of the Union on December 3, 1909. In chapter VI., entitled the Colonial Ventures of Italy, he passes over the details of the Italian "pacific penetration" into Tripoli and the events of the Turko-Italian War—particularly on the Italian side—because he had told this story in his volume on *The New Map of Europe*. Even in his account of Moroccan affairs, he omits some important details, such as the attempt of Emperor William to secure the immediate recognition of Mulai Hafid in 1908, and he leaves out entirely the significant episode of Agadir, because "it belongs to European history". And, curiously enough, in the excellent chapter on "Egypt becomes an English Protectorate", he fails to give any description of the Kitchener reforms of 1913 or of the events which led to the declaration of war between Turkey and the Entente Allies.

The publishers, unfortunately, have injured a good work, both by their poor book-making and their misleading advertisements. The maps are inferior in quality and inaccurate in coloring. They fail to draw attention adequately to those phases of development which they were intended to illustrate; and their usefulness, without a map of Africa as it will be after the Great War for comparison, is questionable. To describe the volume in such indefinite and misleading terms as, giving "the history especially on the diplomatic side of the crucial years 1899 to the great war", and as, covering "a field as yet untouched in compact form in any language", is as poor a piece of advertisement as the cumbersome, double-headed title. Readers are apt either to be driven away by the confusion of statement, or to be disappointed with the contents of the book. A frank statement of the exact contents will always help the sale of a volume—particularly of so good a colonial study as this one is.

NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Descriptive Catalogue of the Documents relating to the History of the United States in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville. By ROSCOE R. HILL, Professor of History in the University of New Mexico. (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1916. Pp. xliii, 594.)

HISTORICAL research and prospecting for gold seem much alike; at least the outcome of the venture in each case is uncertain, as Professor